

Sec. 11. First session of the board. The first session of the board of education shall be held at the capital of the state within fifteen days after the organization of the state government under this constitution; the time of future meetings may be determined by the board.

Const. 1868.

Sec. 12. Quorum. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Const. 1868.

Sec. 13. Expenses. The contingent expenses of the board shall be provided by the general assembly.

Const. 1868.

Ewart v. Jones, 116-578.

Sec. 14. Agricultural department. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this constitution, the general assembly shall establish and maintain, in connection with the university, a department of agriculture, of mechanics, of mining, and of normal instruction.

Const. 1868.

Chemical Co. v. Board of Agriculture, 111-136.

Sec. 15. Children must attend school. The general assembly is hereby empowered to enact that every child, of sufficient mental and physical ability, shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years, for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means.

Const. 1868.

State v. Wolf, 145-440; Bear v. Comrs., 124-212.

ARTICLE X

HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS

Section 1. Exemptions of personal property. The personal property of any resident of this state, to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such resident, shall be and is hereby exempted from sale under execution or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt.

Const. 1868.

Befarrah v. Spell, 178-231; Grocery Co. v. Bails, 177-298; Gardner v. McConnaughey, 157-481; Cromer v. Self, 149-164; McKeithen v. Blue, 142-352; Lynn v. Cotton Mills, 130-621; Chitty v. Chitty, 118-647; Lockhart v. Bear, 117-301; Jones v. Alsbrook, 115-49; Wilmington v. Sprunt, 114-310; Dickens v. Long, 109-165; Shepherd v. Murrill, 90-208; Slaughter v. Winfrey, 85-159; Smith v. McMillan, 84-583; Durham v. Speekee, 82-87; Gheen v. Summey, 80-187; Gamble v. Rhyne, 80-183; Earle v. Hardie, 80-177; Richardson v. Wicker, 80-172; Welch v. Macy, 78-240; Pemberton v. McRae, 75-497; Vann v. B. & L. Assn., 75-494; Gaster v. Hardie, 75-460; Comrs. v. Riley, 75-144; Curlee v. Thomas, 74-51; Duvall v. Rollins, 71-218; Garrett v. Cheshire, 69-396; Burns v. Harris, 67-140, 66-509; Dellinger v. Tweed, 66-206; Watts v. Leggett, 66-197; Johnson v. Cross, 66-167; Horton v. McCall, 66-159; McKeithen v. Terry, 64-25; Hill v. Kessler, 63-437; Dean v. King, 35-20.

See, also, C. S., sec. 728.

Sec. 2. Homestead. Every homestead, and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town or village, with the dwelling and buildings used thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of this state, and not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.

Const. 1868.

Kirkwood v. Peden, 173-460; Sash Co. v. Parker, 153-130; Simmons v. Respass, 151-5; Carpenter v. Duke, 144-291; McKeithen v. Blue, 142-352; Smith v. Bruton, 137-79; Vann v. Edwards, 135-661; Joyner v. Sugg, 132-580; Cawfield v. Owens, 129-286, 130-643; Lynn v. Cotton Mills, 130-621; Finger v. Hunter, 130-529; Watts ex parte, 130-237; Vann v. Edwards,